TOMAN, J.

Highly-porous fireclay, a new method of production. Stavivo 42 no.1:31-32 '64.

KLIMA, V.; TOMAN, J.; ZAHRADKA, L.

Survey of lumbar vertebral lesions in some workshops of the V.I.Lenin factory in Plzen. Cesk. neurol. 27 no.4:264-268 Jl'64

1. Neurologicke oddeleni ZUNZ ZVIL [Zavodni ustav narodniho zdravi Zavody V.I. Lenina) v Plzni (vedouci: dr. V.Klima) a Ortopedicke oddeleni (vedouci: dr. J.Toman) a neurologicke oddeleni (vedouci: dr. Z.Laciga, CSc.) MUNZ [Mestsky ustav narodniho zdravi).

CEPICKA, Jan; TOMANEK, Rostislav; HORAK, Jaroslav.

Contribution of psychiatry and otorhinolaryngology to the problem of congenital syphilis. Acta Univ. Carol. [Med.] (Praha) 10 no.2:165-170 '64

1. Psychiatricka klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi University Karlovy v Praze (prednosta: prof. MUDr. Vl. Vondracek, DrSc.); Klinika usniho, nosniho lekarstvi fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi University Karlovy v Praze, (prednosta: prof. MUDr. K.Sedlacek).

TOMAN, J.

Flame photometer for measurement of low concentrations of sodium. Bul EGU no. 5:32-33 '63.

TOMAN, Jiri (Praha 2, Sobeslavska 50)

Method of continuous control of the activity of katex filter in hydrogen cycle when preparing the feed water by ion exchangers. Energetika Cz 12 no.10:556 O '62.

1. Vyzkumny ustav energeticky, Praha 7, Partyzanska 7a.

TOMAN, J.

Tuberculosis of facial and cervical lymph nodes. Cesk. pediat. 17 no.10:897-904 O '62.

1. I. stomatologicka klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi University Karlovy v Praze, prednosta doc. dr. J. Toman.
(TUBERCULOSIS LYMPH NODE) (NECK) (FACE)

TOMAN, Jiri, dr.

How should a technician study new books published in his field.
Nova technika no.7:333-335 '60.

TOMAN, Jiri (Prague)

Equipment for controlling the function of cation resin filters in hydrogen cycle. Energetika Cz 14 no.10:527-528 O '64.

TOMAN, Jiri, dr.

A technicians note on technical periodicals. Nova technika no.9: 428-430 S '60.

TOMAN, Jiri, dr.

Use of technical literature by a technician. Nova technika no.12: 566-567 D '60.

TOMAN, Jiri, dr.

Importance of new trade pamphlets for technicians. Nova technika no.10:477-478 O '60.

TOMAN, Jaroslav
SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: M.D., Docent

Affiliation: (not given)(Chairman of Editorial Board of Ceskoslovenska Stomatologie)

Source: Prague, Ceskoslovenske Stomatologie, Vol LXI, No. 4, July 61, pp 245-246

Data: "On the Eightieth Birthday of the Academician Frantisek Burian"

GPO 981643

TOMAN, JAROSLAV

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Forestry - Forest Cultures. K.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 21, 1958, 95839

Author : Toman, Jaroslav

Inst : -

Title : Hole and Slit Planting

Orig Pub : Lesn. prace, 1957, 36, No 7, 251-257

Abstract : In 1950, experiments of coniferous and deciduous species hole and slit planting were established by the former Main Administration of Czechoslovakian Forests. By the investigations of the Opochnenskiy FES (Forest Experimental Station) (begun in 1955-1956), it was established that the survival of young transplants is influenced more by the character of the soil cover than by the soil composition or the method of planting. Growth in a majority of cases was higher in the first case, where upon the differences in growth gradually level out.

Card 1/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Forestry - Forest Cultures. K.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 21, 1958, 95839

Hole planting is recommended on strongly "zadernelyy" areas, on heavy, dense (excluding arid regions), as well as stony soils. Slit planting can be applied also on "zadernelyy" soils, but with preliminary preparation of the soil; on heavy soils in arid regions with light cultivation of the soil. -- M.K. Bush.

Card 2/2

TOMAN, Jaroslav, MUDr., klinicky asistent

Use of acrylic resins in surgical treatment of ankylosis of the temporomandibular joint. Cesk. stomat. no.3:97-106 June 54.

1. Z I. stomatol. kliniku KU v Praze, prednosta prof. Dr.Jaromir Krecah.

(ACRYLIC RESINS
implant after temporomandibular joint resection in ankylosis)
(TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT, diseases
ankylosis, surg. use of acrylic resins for implants)

TOMAN, J.; JOHN, C.

Fermentative microorganisms in diseases of oral cavity. Cesk. stomat. no.1:8-12 Feb 55.

1. Z I. stomat. klin. KU. v Praze, predn. prof. Dr. Jaromir Krecan. Z Ustavu pro lekarskou microbiol. a immunol. KU ; predn. prof. Dr. F.Patocka

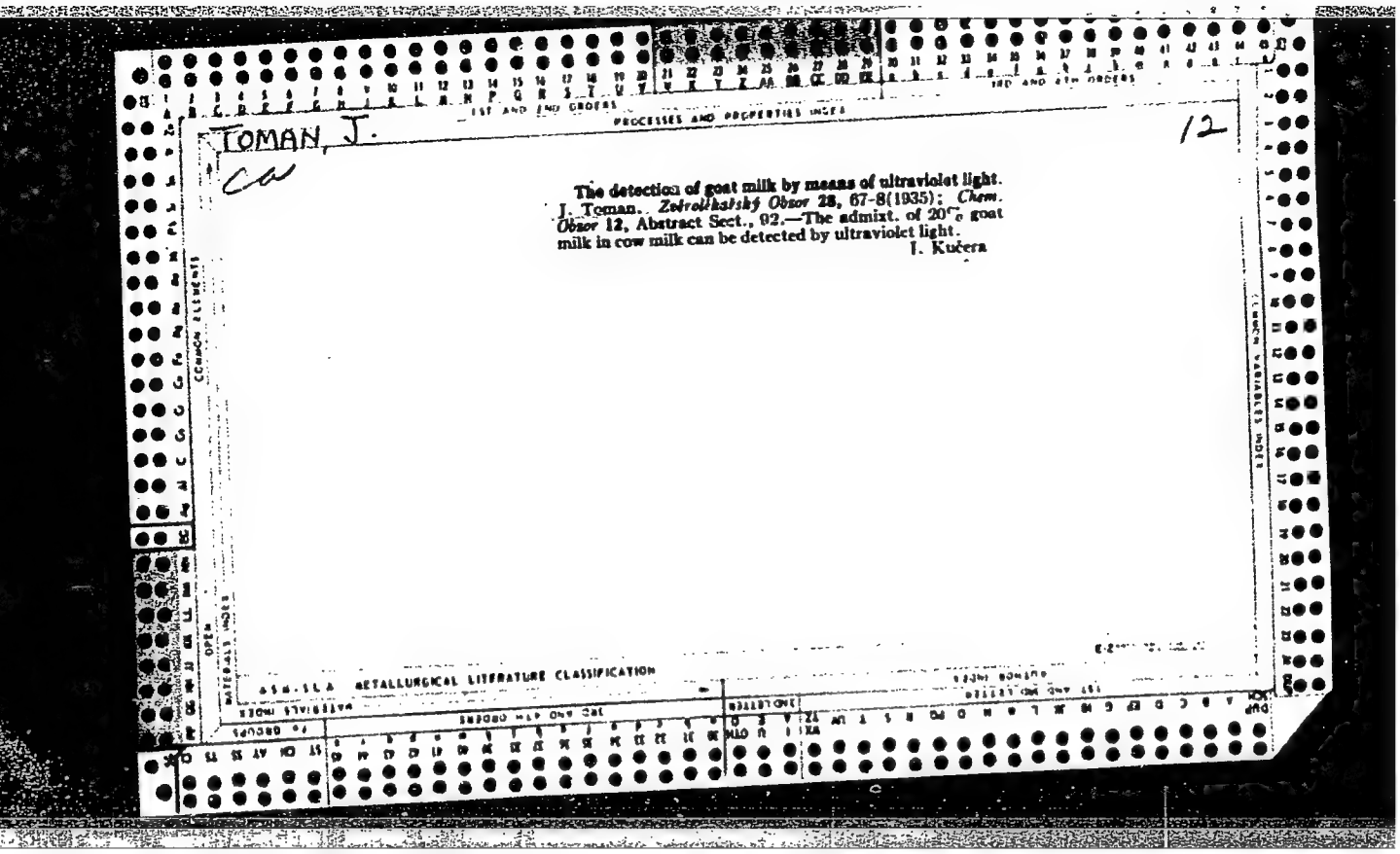
(MOUTH, diseases
fermentative microorganisms in)
(FERMENTATION
microorganisms in dis. of oral cavity)

TOMAN, Jaroslav, Doc. MUDr

Fixation of the stump following partial resection of the mandible with resin splint. Cesk.stomat. no.4-5 180-186 Jl '55.

1. Z I. stomatologicke kliniky KU v Praze, prednosta prof. Dr. Jar.Krecan.

(MANDIBLE, surgery,
excis., partial, resin stump splinting)



TOMAN, J.

12

The detection of goat milk by means of ultraviolet light. J. Toman. *Zotrolikalský Obzor* **28**, 67-8(1935); *Chem. Obzor* **12**, Abstract Sect., 92.—The admixt. of 20% goat milk in cow milk can be detected by ultraviolet light.
I. Kučera

TOMAN, Jiri, dr.

Information on new patents for technicians. Nova technika no.11: 527-528 N '60.

447. TOMÁNEK A. and STYBLO K. Výzkumný Ustav. Tuberk., Praha. *Význam hilových lymfatických uzlin v pathogenese tuberkulosy dospělých. The significance of the lymph nodes of the hilus in the pathogenesis of tb of adults ROZHL. TUBERK. 1956, 16/6 (273-288) Illus. 23

Based on the bronchoscopic observation on 438 patients with pulmonary tb the significance of the lymphonodular perforation into bronchi for the pathogenesis of pulmonary tb of the adult is considered as very important. Perforations were demonstrated in 11% of all cases. In tb of intrathoracic lymph nodes they were seen in 18%, in disseminated forms of tb in 17%, in nodular tb in 21%, in infiltrative forms in 7% and in other forms in 8%. Two main groups are considered: (1) compressive lymphonodular processes mainly in older persons (9% of 193 persons), (2) small bronchoglandular perforation in 11% of the remainders.

Boehm - Isny (XV, 5*)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.15 Vol.10/2 Chest Diseases Feb 57

407. TOMÁNEK A. and KRUML J. Výzkumný Ustav Tbc, Praha. *Bronchoskopická diferenciální diagnostika bronchoglandulárních perforací. Bronchoscopic differential diagnosis of bronchoglandular perforations ROZHL. TUBERK. 1956, 16/6 (289-292) Illus. 6

The bronchial tree was investigated in 400 cadavers of patients in whom bronchoscopy had revealed slight enlargement of the bronchi and spots which had been considered suspect of perforation. The latter were excised and investigated microscopically. It was found that these spots or depressions in the mucosa were probably the sequelae of bronchoglandular perforation covered by mucosal scarring which contained anthracotic pigment and showed fine plication extending into the centre of the lesion. Newly formed dilated capillaries were observed running into these depressions. These pictures must be clearly differentiated from the sharply bordered orifices which have nothing in common with perforations or lymph nodes. Intermediary stages often make an accurate diagnosis difficult. In such cases narrow-layer tomographs with bronchographs using thinly applied contrast medium, may be of diagnostic value.

(XV, 11*)

TOMAYEK, B.

Design between two layers of glass. S. 42. SKLAR A KERAMIK. (Ministerstvo lehkeho prumyslu) Praha. Vol. 5, no. 11, Nov. 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, Vol. 5, no. 9, September 1956

Toman A.S.

AUTHOR: Toman, A.S., Engineer 110-12-11/19

TITLE: Twisting of the Flexible Cables of Mobile Electrified Machines. (Krucheniye gibkogo kabelya peredvizhnykh elektrifitsirovannykh mashin)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti, 1957, Vol.28, No.12, pp. 37 - 40 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The flexible cables supplying electrified machines such as electric tractors or peat-winning equipment fail quite rapidly because of fracture of the conductors caused by systematic longitudinal bending and stretching, which twists and untwists the cores. One of the main causes of twisting of a cable is bending when it passes over rollers. When this occurs the twisting of the cores is tightened in that part of the cable approaching the roller and loosened in the part leaving the roller. The twisting torque in the approaching part of the cable is due to changes in the transverse components of the additional compressive and tensile stresses in the core caused by change in the angles of inclination of core elements in the cable section. The value of this twisting moment decreases rapidly as the pitch of the cores in the cable is reduced; as the distance between the cores is reduced and as the roller

Cardl/3 diameter is increased. Greater rigidity of the cable sheath

Twisting of the Flexible Cables of Mobile Electrified Machines.

reduces the influence of the twisting moment. The degree of twisting and consequent damage to cores may be reduced by maintaining the axial tension of the cable above a certain critical value; by making the pitch of the cores in the cable as short as possible and the roller diameters as large as possible; by allowing mobility of the cable cores in the sheath and relative to one another.

The author derives mathematical expressions for the twisting and untwisting actions. Twisting of the cable in passing over a roller is schematically represented by a torque at a given section of the cable, which twists up the cores in one direction and loosens them in the other, as shown in Fig.2a. The analytical expressions for the twisting moment on bending a cable is intractable and, therefore, a number of numerical calculations of the torque was made for particular amounts of twist on a particular cable, with the results given in Fig.2b. Graphical relationships between the twisting torque and the angle of twist of the cores of a particular four-core cable are given in Fig.3. The part played by the sheath is considered in some detail.

Operating experience with flexible cables type КШэП -4 x 10 mm^2 showed that those of the Tashkent Cable Works (Tashkentskiy Kabel'nyy Zavod) with a pitch of 125-130 mm and a fairly flexible

Twisting of the Flexible Cables of Mobile Electrified Machines.

sheath were preferable and in some cases worked on an electric tractor for 3 000 hours without damage. Other cables with a core twist pitch of 400 - 500 mm operated for only 500 - 800 hours. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Zaporozh'ye Branch of the VIESKh (Zaporozhskiy Filial VIESKh)

SUBMITTED: March 10, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 3/3

TOMAN, Jindrich, MUDr

Synovioplastic sarcoma of the sole of the foot. Rozhl.chir. 33 no.1:38-40 Jan 54.

1. Z orthopedicko-traumatologickeho odd. chirurgicke kliniky v Plzni, prednosta Doc. MUDr Dusan Polivka. Vedouci lekar orthopedickeho odd. OUNZ v Plzni (for Toman)

(SYNOVIOMA,
sole of foot)
(FOOT,
sole, synovioma)

TOMAN J. I. Stomatol. Klin., Karlovy Univ., Prana. Monoliasis CSL. STOMATOL. 1953, 53/3 (134-150) Illus. 6

In 2 of 3 cases reported carcinoma was present, in one a carcinoma of the maxilla and in the other a Grawitz tumour of the left kidney. The third case was that of a man of 61 in whom the moniliasis commenced in the mouth and spread to the lips, nose, chin, forehead and backwards to the uvula, palate and pharynx. There was destructions of skin and ulceration and necrosis of the palate and alveolar processes. Tyrotricin, gramoderm and other framocidin applications, and blood transfusions were without effect and death ensued. In the course of the disease streptococci were found in the blood and the employment of antibiotics, which are contraindicated, was necessary.

Prochazka - Prague (XX, 6)

SO: EXCERPTA MEDICA, Vol. 8, No. 4, Section VI, April 1954

TOMAN, K.

The structure of ZnSb-CdSb alloys. K. Toman (Czechoslovak Acad. Sci., Prague). *Phys. and Chem. Solids* 11, 342(1959).—The lattice parameter of ZnSb–CdSb alloys increases with increasing Cd content; this indicates that complete solid soly. is achieved. J. M. Honig

TOMAN, K.

5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

JANCIK, E; HEJNY, J; KUBALA, E; LANGEROVA, M; SULA, L; TOMAN, K.

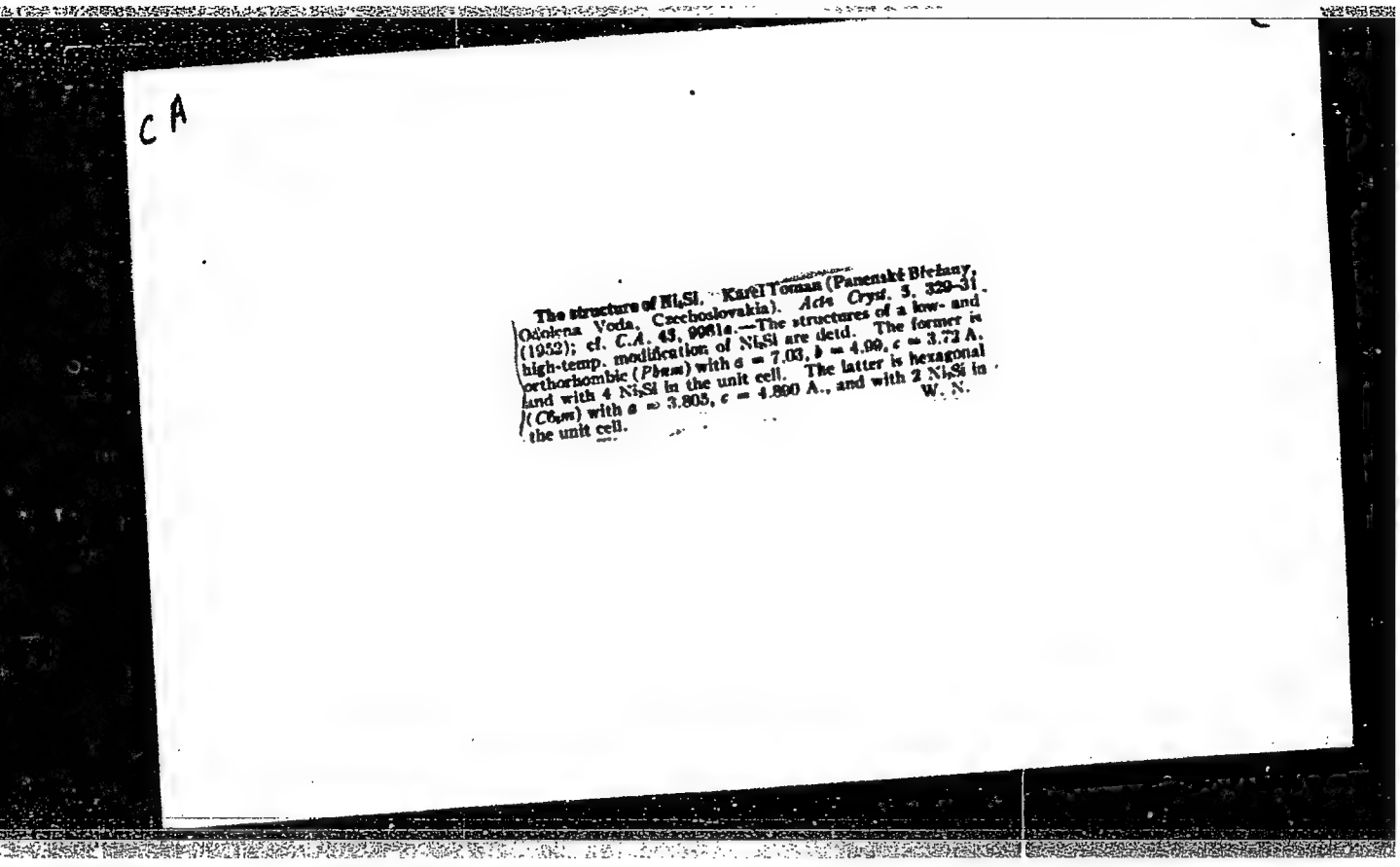
Prague, Rozhledy v tuberkulose, No 4, 1963, pp 217-218

"The Present State and Perspectives of Microbiological Diagnosis."

TOMAN, K.

Anisotropy of chemical bond in CdSb compound. Chekhosl fiz zhurnal 13 no. 6: 431-436 '63.

1. Ustav makromolekularni chemie, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Praha.



CA

The structure of Ni_4Si. Karel Toman (Panenské Břežany, Odolena Voda, Czechoslovakia). *Acta Cryst.* 5, 329–31 (1952); cf. *C.A.* 43, 9081a.—The structures of a low- and high-temp. modification of Ni_4Si are detd. The former is orthorhombic ($Pbnm$) with $a = 7.03$, $b = 4.99$, $c = 3.72$ A. and with 4 Ni_4Si in the unit cell. The latter is hexagonal ($C6_3m$) with $a = 3.805$, $c = 4.860$ A., and with 2 Ni_4Si in the unit cell. W. N.

TOMAN, K.

3

Journal of the Iron and Steel Inst.
June 1954
Metallography

(1)

Simple Equipmen. for Taking Debye-Scherrer Photographs at High Temperatures. K. Toman. (*Hutnické Listy*, 1953, 8, (7), 350–351). [In Czech]. — A small silica tube, electrically heated by an internally wound helix of platinum wire is the principal feature of a small furnace suitable for use in standard X-ray cameras for powder photographs at up to 700° C. The powder to be examined is spread on the furnace at the spot where the beam falls, lanolin serving as carrier. The powder adheres to the tube even after the decomposition of the lanolin at the high operating temperatures.—P.P.

11/6/54

TOMAN, KAREL

8

(2)

The distribution of bismuth in copper at the time of solidification. Karel Toman and Václav Petrílka (Czechoslov. Acad. Sci., Prague). *Czechoslov. J. Phys.* 4, 94(1954) (in Russian).—An autoradiographic study was made of an alloy prepd. by melting 1000 g. of electrolytic Cu over a gas flame and adding to it 2 g. of pure Bi and then 1 mc. of $Ra^{212}E$ on a Ni foil. The melt was carefully stirred and protected from oxidation by a layer of charcoal, and it was slowly cooled over the flame to cause coarse crystn. Disks cut from the regulus were surfaced by a diamond cutter, polished on fine emery paper, and then etched with dil. HNO_3. Specimens were attached to "Foma" x-ray plates for 4 days. An enlarged print of one of the plates was shown and it revealed Cu dendrites (dark) surrounded by the eutectic (light), in agreement with the phase diagram. It was planned to continue the work on alloys as dil. as 0.005% Bi in both cast and recrystd. conditions. A. G. Guy

TOMAN, K.

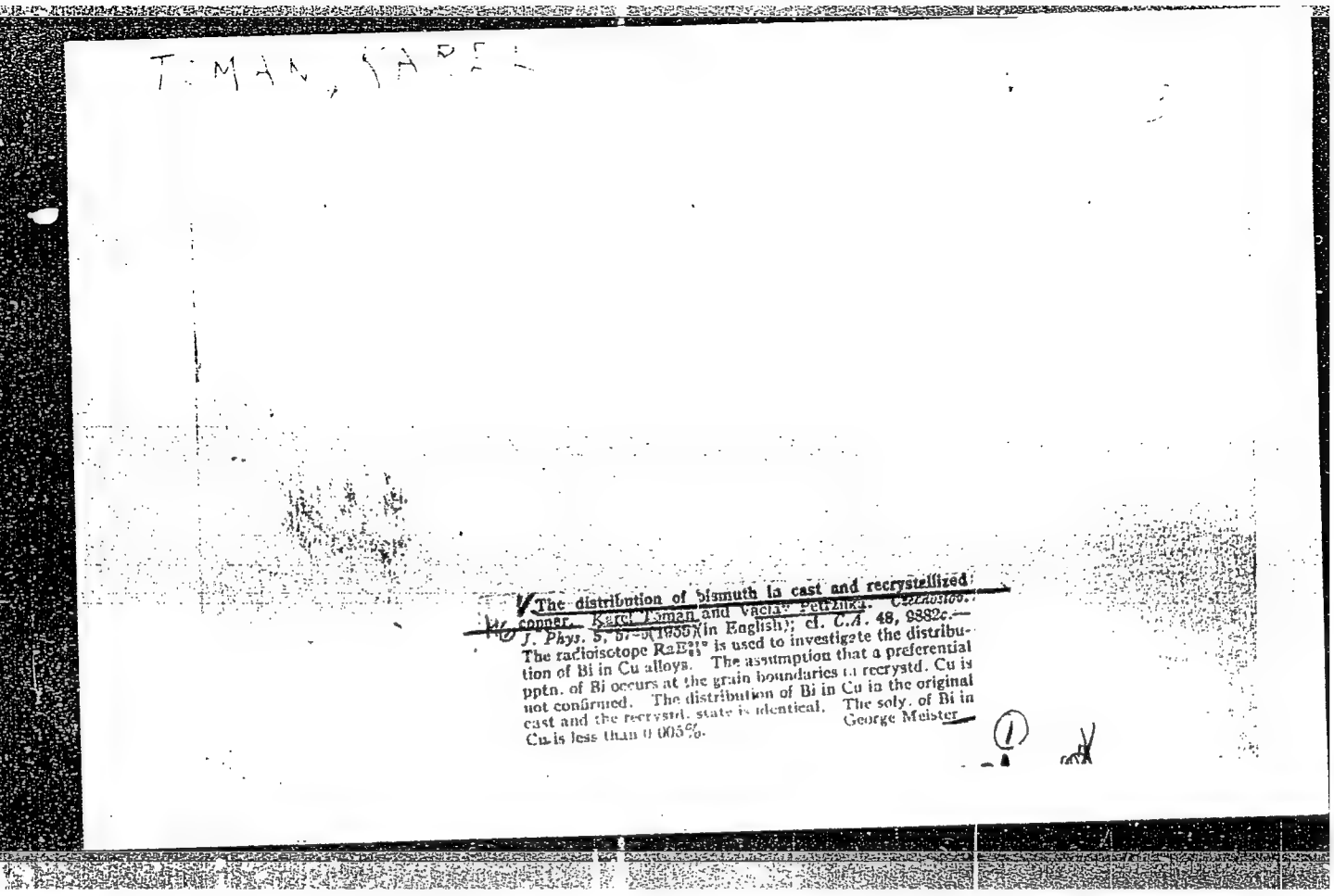
Toman, K.; Petrolika, V. Distribution of bismuth in cast and in recrystalized copper. p. 446. CESKOSLOVENSKY CASOPIS PRO FYSIKU. Praha. Vol. 4, no. 4, Sept. 1954.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 11, Nov. 1955, Uncl.

TOMAN, K.

"Precipitation of Chromium from Its Solid Solution in Copper from the Point of View of Coherence and Incoherence of the Precipitate." p. 147, Brno, Vol. 9, no. 3, Mar. 1954.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 9, September 1954, Lib. of Congress



ŠIMAN, KAREL

The distribution of bismuth in cast and recrystallized copper. Karel Šiman and Václav Petřinka. Czechoslov. J. Phys. 5, 57–9(1955)(in English); cf. C.A. 48, 9382c.—The radioisotope RaE^{210} is used to investigate the distribution of Bi in Cu alloys. The assumption that a preferential pptn. of Bi occurs at the grain boundaries in recrystd. Cu is not confirmed. The distribution of Bi in Cu in the original cast and the recrystd. state is identical. The soly. of Bi in Cu is less than 0.005%. George Meister

TOMAN, KAREL

Czechoslovakia/Solid State Physics - Phase Transformations in Solids, E-5

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 34722

Author: Toman, Karel

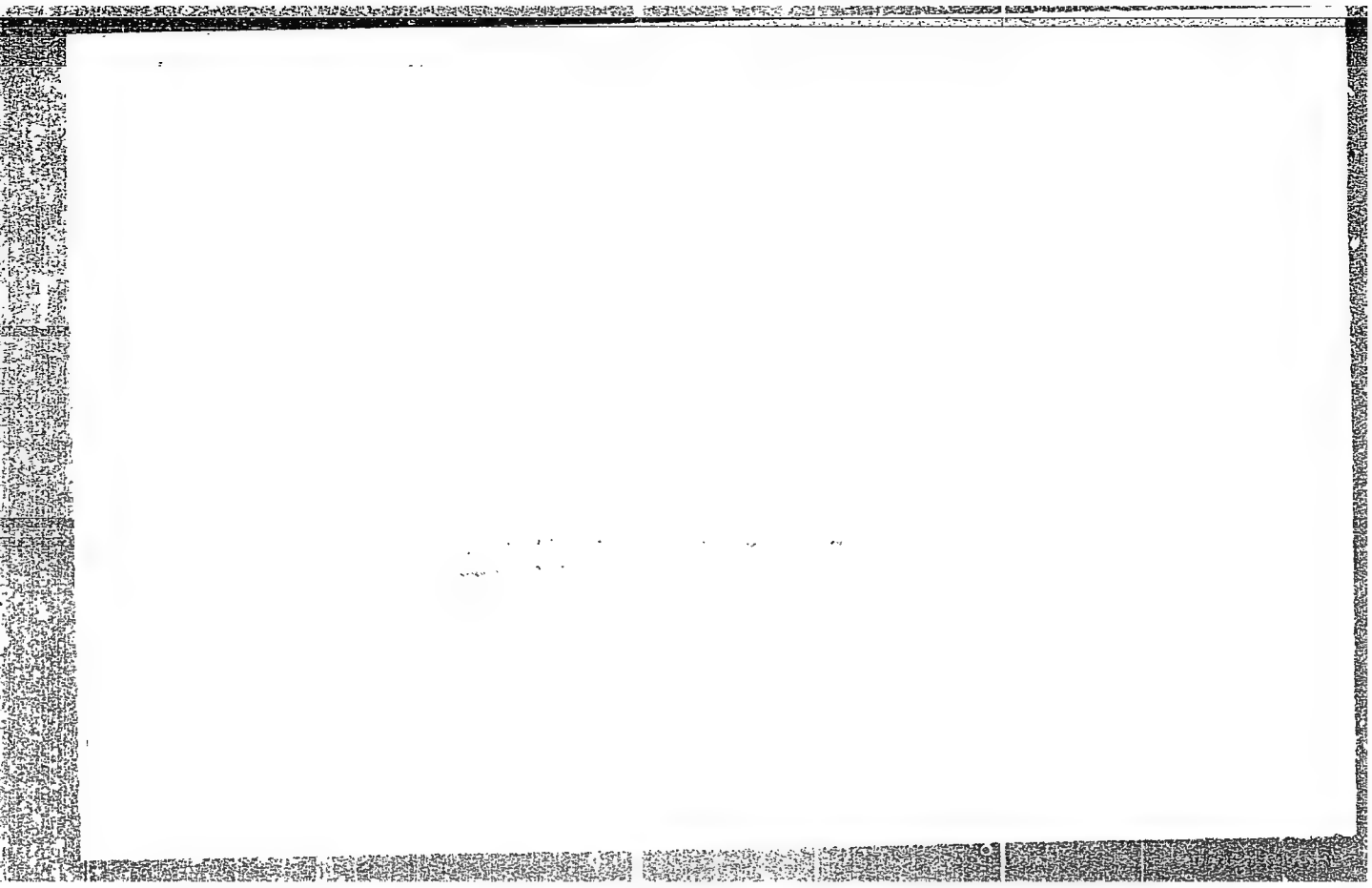
Institution: None

Title: A Note on the Structure of the Guinier-Preston Zones

Original Periodical: Czechosl. Phys. Jl., 1955, 5, No 4, 556-557; English

Abstract: See Referat Zhur - Fizika, 1956, 25669

1 of 1



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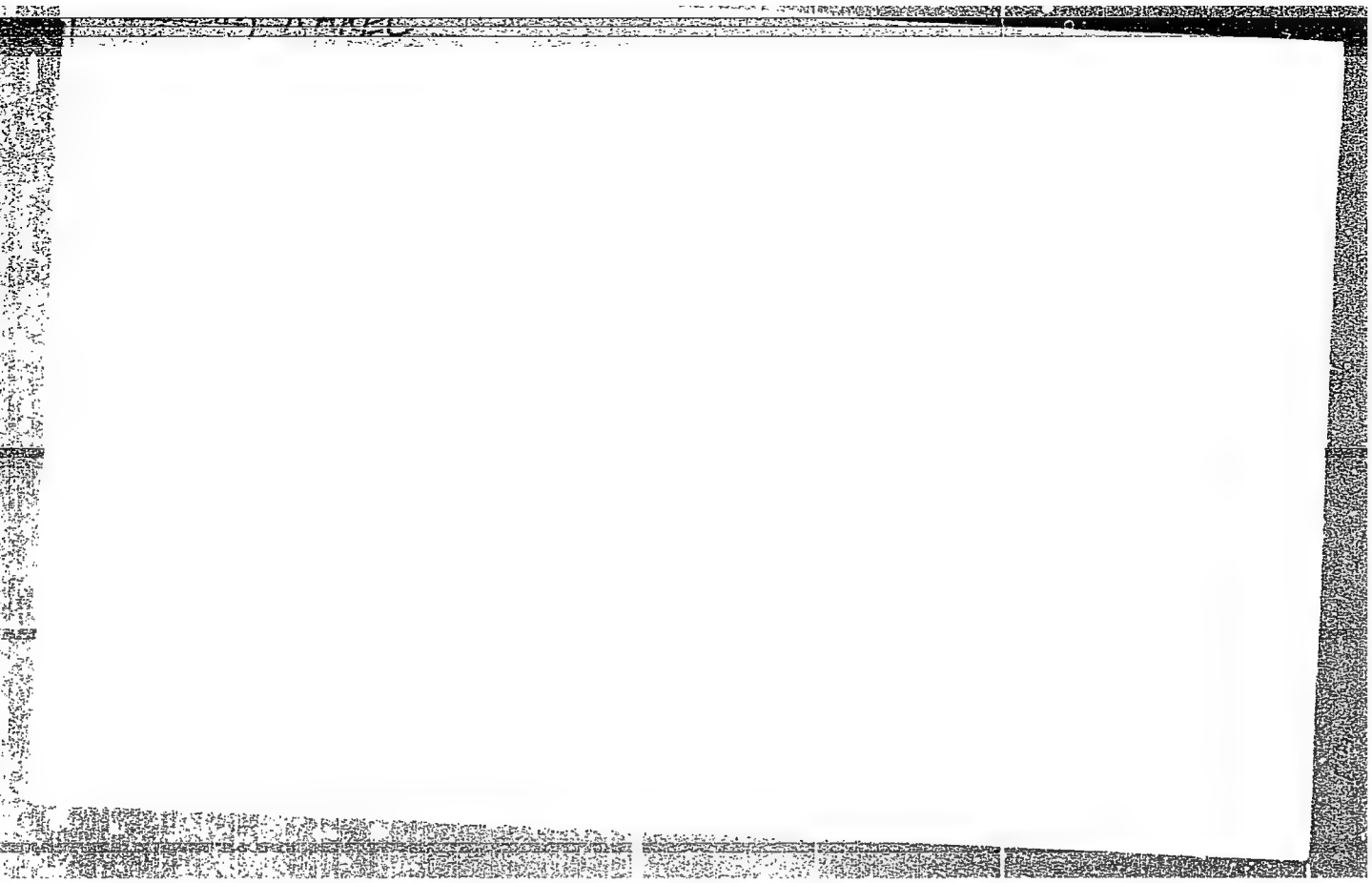
TOMAN KAREL

CZECH

Phase transformations in copper-gold and copper-aluminium-nickel alloys and their influence on hardness. Karel Toman (Výzkumný ústav kovů, Panenské Břežany, Czech.) *Hutnické Listy* 16, 305 (1965). – The phase relations and the structure of stable and metastable phases of the Cu-rich Cu-Au system are described. The influence of heat-treatment on hardness of these alloys is discussed from the point of view of phase transformation. The Cu-Al-Ni system is discussed, stable and metastable phases of this system are described, and the relation is indicated between metastable and correspondent phases of the binary system. The process of ppth. hardening is also described. Petr Schneider



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TOMAN, KAREL

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Solid State Physics - Structural Crystallography E-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 7, 1958, No 15535

Author : Toman Karel, Simerska Marie
Inst : Not Given
Title : Defocusing of the Schulz Diffractometer.

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. casop. fys., 1957, 7, No 3, 255-260

Abstract : See Abstract 15534

Card : 1/1

TOMAN, KAREL

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Solid State Physics - Structural Crystallography E-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 7, 1958, No 15534

Author : Toman Karel, Simerska Marie
Inst : Institute of Technical Physics, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague
Title : Defocusing of the Schulz Diffractometer.

Orig Pub : Chekhosl. fiz. zh., 1957, 7, No 3, 351-358

Abstract : For a quantitative determination of the texture, one constructs the polar figures in the function $P_{hkl}(\varphi, \psi)$ sin $\varphi \, d\varphi \, d\psi$, which determines the probability of the fact that the normal to the plane (hkl) in a polycrystalline specimen passes through an element of surface $\sin\varphi \, d\varphi \, d\psi$ on the projection sphere. When the specimen is inclined at different angles φ, in the Schulz diffractometer method (Schulz L.G., Journal of Applied Physics, 1949, 20, 1030), $P_{hkl}(\varphi, \psi)$ is not determined by the maximum intensity of the diffraction profile, owing to defocusing. It is necessary to introduce a defocusing factor $D(\varphi)$, which equals for a specimen without

Card : 1/2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 7, 1958, No 15534

sities

texture $I_0^{max}/I_{\varphi}^{max}$, where I_0^{max} and I_{φ}^{max} are the minimum intensities for the case $\varphi = 0$ and $\varphi \neq 0$. For a specimen with a texture, this expression for $D(\varphi)$ is incorrect. It is shown that $D(\varphi)$ depends on the form of the basic diffraction profile of I_0, and consequently on the linear coefficient of absorption. Therefore, for correction purposes, one cannot use the values of $D(\varphi)$, measured for a specimen without texture, made of a powder of the investigated material and a binding substance. An equation is derived for the calculation of the defocusing factor for a specimen with texture, in which account is taken of the form of the basic profile ($\varphi \neq 0$), the distribution of intensity of the primary beam, the height of the primary beam, and the width of the entrance slot of the counter. An experimental verification of the equation is made. The results of the measurements are in good agreement with the calculated data.

Card : 2/2

TOMAN, Karel

Can a stricter control influence the quality of manufactured parts? Stroj vyr 12 no. 5:345-347 My '64.

1. Aritma National Enterprise, Prague.

TOMAN, K.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Solid State Physics - Mechanical Properties E-10

Zbs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1959, No 10686

Author : Toman Karel, Simerska Marie
Inst : -
Title : Texture of Deformation of Tin. I. Texture of Compression Deformation.

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. casop. fys., 1957, 7, No 6, 723-726

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

The present paper deals with the detn of these coeffs.

AUTHOR: Toman, Karel CZECH/37-58-6-29/30

TITLE: Scientific-technical Conference on Applying X-rays for Investigating Substances, Held in Leningrad (Vědecko-technická konference v Leningradě o užití rentgenových paprsků ke zkoumání hmoty)

PERIODICAL: Československý Časopis Pro Fysiku, 1958, Nr 6, pp 747-749 (Czech)

ABSTRACT: Report on the sixth Scientific-technical Conference on this subject, held in Leningrad from June 23-29, 1958.

ASSOCIATION: Ústav technické fysiky ČSAV, Praha (Institute of Technical Physics of the Czech Ac.Sc., Prague)

SUBMITTED: July 17, 1958

Card 1/1

Distr: 4E2c/4E2b(2)

Deformation texture of β-tin. I. Compression texture. Karel Tolman and Marie Simerská (Inst. Tech. Phys., Prague). *Czechoslov. J. Phys.* 8, 94-100(1958)(in English).—The compression texture was measured of β-tin, produced by compressing the samples at 20, −80, and −180°. Measurement was carried out by the reflection method on a Schulz diffractometer by measuring the pole figures of the (200) and (101) planes. The results of the measurements show the produced texture to be considerably dependent on temp. II. Rolling texture. *Ibid.* 101-7.—The rolling texture was measured of β-tin which is produced by rolling the sample at 20° and in the temp. intervals −80 ~ −60° and −180 ~ −110°. III. Derivation of texture from elements of plastic deformation. *Ibid.* 233-45.—The textures derived theoretically were compared with the compression and rolling textures measured in β-tin. The dependence of the texture produced on temp. of deformation is explained.

Harry C. Allen, Jr.

TOMAN, K.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Solid State Physics - Mechanical Properties E-10

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1959, No 3363

Author : Toman Karel, Simerska Marie
Inst : -
Title : The Deformation Texture of β Tin. II. Rolling Texture

Orig Pub : Chekhosl. fiz. zh., 1958, 8, No 1, 101-107

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Solid State Physics - Mechanical Properties. E.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 7, 1959, 15488

were measured.
For Part I see Ref Zhur Fizika, 1959, No 5, 10696.

Card 2/2

TOMAN, K.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Solid State Physics - Mechanical Properties. E.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 7, 1959, 15489

Author : Toman, Karel; Simerska, Marie
Inst : -
Title : The Deformation Texture of Beta Tin. III. Derivation of Texture Elements of Plastic Deformation

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. casop. fys., 1958, 8, No 2, 194-205

Abstract : Reorientation of beta tin in plastic deformation was established for different slip systems. The determination was made for both known groups of the slip systems both in tension and under pressure. It was found that the deformation texture, determined on the basis of the Obinata and Schmid group of slip systems (Obinata, J. Schmid, E., Z. Phys. 1933, 82, 227) is in good agreement with the textures measured at normal temperature. The author also derives the deformation texture arising when the deformation is not only the result of slip, but also of

Card 1/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Solid State Physics - Mechanical Properties. E.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 7, 1959, 15489

twinning. It is found that the texture caused by deformation at low temperature corresponds to this case. It is concluded that the dependence of the deformation structure on the temperature is due to different deformation mechanisms at different temperatures. At normal temperature the deformation is produced mostly by slip, and at lower temperature the roll of twinning deformation increases.
For Part II see Abstract 15488

Card 2/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Solid State Physics - Mechanical Properties. E.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 7, 1959, 15490

Author : Toman, Karel; Simerska, Marie
Inst : -
Title : The Deformation Texture of Beta-Tin. III. Derivation of Texture From Elements of Plastic Deformation

Orig Pub : Chekhosl. fiz. zh., 1958, 8, No 2, 233-245

Abstract : No abstract.

Cardd1/1

18.9200
24,7200

66999
CZECH/37-59-1-3/26

AUTHOR: Karel Toman

TITLE: A Change in the Primary Extinction During Disintegration of an Over-saturated Solid Solution. Part I, Al-Ag

PERIODICAL: Československý Časopis Pro Fysiku, 1959, Nr 1, pp 16-24

ABSTRACT: We have studied the intensity of reflected X-rays from a crystal of Al-Ag. The disintegration of the solid solution of Ag in Al passes through several metastable phases before ending in a stable mixture of solid solution and a precipitate Ag_2Al (Refs 8-10). Crystals were prepared from 99.99% Al to which 9.6% very pure Ag was added. Single crystals were prepared by the method of critical deformation. The crystals were annealed for several days at 480 °C and plates with orientation (100) were used. At 480 °C our crystals were in a state of substitutional solid solution (Fig 1). By rapid cooling (immersion in an oil bath), the solid solution was brought into a metastable state. CuKα radiation was used and the integral intensity of reflected radiation was measured by a counter. Fig 3 shows the dependence of the integral intensity of the (200) reflection of the solid solution on time at a temperature of 170 °C.

Card 1/4

A Change in the Primary Extinction during Disintegration of an Over-saturated Solid Solution. Part I, Al-Ag.

The intensity increased from 81 x 10^{-6} to 184 x 10^{-6} after 4000 minutes at this temperature. The integral intensity calculated according to the kinematic theory (Ref 11) is 205 x 10^{-6} in a freshly cooled crystal. This is a limiting value where the length of a coherent block is zero. The discrepancy between the measured and the calculated values shows that the mosaic blocks in our crystals were large enough for dynamic interaction between the incident and the reflected rays to become possible. During the disintegration of the solid solution, the integral intensity gradually approaches the theoretical value predicted by the kinematic theory. This is due to the decreasing size of the coherent length of the mosaic blocks of the solid solution, due to the structural changes during ageing. Further measurements were undertaken at 203, 236 and 260 °C. Fig 4 shows the relative change of the integral intensity during ageing. The points of inflexion on the curves of Fig 4 are given by an exponential with the activation energy of the relevant processes as the exponent. The activation

A Change in the Primary Extinction during Disintegration of an Over-saturated Solid Solution. Part I, Al-Ag

energy of the process, shown up by a change in primary extinction, is 28.6 k.cal/g.mol. This value is near that found by Köster (Ref 13) by measuring the temperature dependence of various physical characteristics of Al-Ag and near that activation energy for diffusion of Ag μ in Al (Ref 12). The width and integral intensity of the (101) reflection from the precipitate Ag_2Al was also measured. Fig 5 shows the integral intensity and the width of this reflection as a function of time. From the integral intensity of the (200) reflections of the super-saturated solid solution, the coherent length associated with the mosaic blocks was calculated by the dynamic theory of X-ray diffraction. On the basis of a model of the mosaic block with precipitated particles, a relation was found between the mean coherent length (defined as the mean distance in the (100) direction between a particle and a boundary of the block or between two particles) and the intensity and width of the reflection from the precipitate. This calculation shows that the change in integral intensity

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CZECH/37-59-1-3/26

A Change in the Primary Extinction during Disintegration of an Over-saturated Solid Solution. Part I, Al-Ag

is due to precipitated particles only. An increase of 10% in the intensity is obtained by an addition of only 0.028% of precipitate.
There are 7 figures, 1 table and 16 references, of which 9 are English, 2 Soviet, 3 German, 1 French and 1 Czech.

ASSOCIATION: Ustav technicke fysiky CSAV, Praha
(Institute of Technical Physics, Czechoslovak Ac.Sc., Prague)

Card 4/4

SUBMITTED: August 25, 1958

4

TOMAN, Karel

Change in primary extinction during decomposition of a supersaturated solid solution. I. System Al-Ag. Karel Toman (Czechoslov. Acad. Sci., Prague). *Czechoslov. J. Phys.* 9, 367–70(1959)(in English).—On the basis of the correlation of diffraction data (intensity and width) of a ppt. with the intensity of reflection of a matrix solid soln., the change in primary extinction during the decompn. of a solid soln. of Ag and Al is caused by the pptn. of the phase Ag_2Al and not by the production of lattice defects (zones, stacking faults). A. Krembeller

TOMAN, Karel

Precision stamping with round-edged tools. Strojí vyr 33 no.1:38-39 Ja '65.

1. Aritma National Enterprise, Prague.

TOMAN, Karel

"Technology of precise mechanics" by Vratislav Sulc. Reviewed by Karel Toman. Stroj vyr 11 no.7:370 '63.

TOMAN, K.

Precipitation from solid solution of NaCl-$CaCl_2$. Chekhosl fiz zhurnal 13 no.4:296-301 '63.

1. Ustav makromolekularni chemie, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Praha.

TOMAN, Karel

Semiautomatic tool for progressive hole punching. Stroj vyr 10 no.11: 577 '62.

1. Aritma, n.p., Praha.

TOMAN, Karel

"Cam mechanisms for production machines" by Karel Petru.
Reviewed by Karel Toman. Stroj vyr 10 no.8:419 '62.

TOMAN, K.

Group production on shaft turning automatic lathes. Strojirenstvi 12 no.4:288-292 Ap '62.

1. Aritma, Praha.

TOMAN, Karel

Reduction of small precise components. Stroj vyr 10 no.4:185-186 Ap '62.

1. Aritma, n.p., Praha

SEJC, A. (Praga); TOMAN, K. (Praga)

Cutting out gears. Gep 14 no.3:116-120 Mr '62.

Z/031/61/009/009/005/005
D006/D102

AUTHOR: Toman, K.

TITLE: Preparation of group production on automatic lathes

PERIODICAL: Strojírenská výroba, no. 9, 1961, 465-471

TEXT: Standard structural parts (rings, pins, bushings, rivets, screws, etc.) lend themselves well to group production. In Czechoslovakia, group production has so far concentrated on turret lathes. However, largest savings can be obtained by group production on automatic lathes. The article presents some criteria which are relevant for determining whether in a particular case group production on an automatic lathe is more economical than individual production. These criteria can be summarized as follows: (1) While including structural parts into production groups, attention has to be paid not only to the geometrical similarity of the parts, but also to the similarity of working paths of the cams controlling the movements of the tools, i. e., to the possibility of completely machining all parts of the group with only one set of cams. (2) For the calcula-

Card 1/4

Preparation of group....

tion of cams it is necessary to know the largest diameter of the stock (i. e., the longest production time) used in a particular group; and for the determination of the number of cam sections required for the control of secondary operations it is necessary to know the smallest diameter of the stock (i.e., the shortest production time). The rise and descent of the cam curves must not be too steep and must conform to the shortest production time. (3) Prior to introducing a particular part into the group-production process, it has to be determined whether such a move will be economical. According to S. P. Mitrofanov (Ref. 1: Vedecké základy skupinovej technológie [scientific principles of group technology], SVTL and SNTL, Bratislava 1961) the transition from individual to group machining on single-spindle automatic lathes is economical already for batches as small as 30 pieces. However, since the production times are longer with the group-machining technology than with individual machining (due to the fact that the working paths on the cams are calculated for the longest operation of the group and, consequently, the tool in many instances moves at the set feed rate without engaging with the workpiece), for exceptionally large batches

Preparation of group....

it will be sometimes more economical to produce a special cam for that particular part and produce it by individual machining. A method of calculating which of the two processes will be more economical in a specific case is given. (4) In introducing the group production method on automatic lathes consideration must also be given to the available automatic lathe capacity. Since many structural parts lend themselves to the group production method, the available capacity may easily be exhausted leaving no free capacity for special jobs. Economic considerations and calculations show that the group production technology will almost always be advantageous when small batches are involved. Calculations show that in most cases economy is not affected if the working paths of the cam are 10-15 mm longer than would be necessary to produce a particular part. Production of new cams, calculated for the production of a given part by individual machining, pays off only if sufficiently large quantities of that part are to be produced. This fact underlines the advantage of the group production technology which permits to automate the production even of such parts for which previously automation

Preparation of group.... Z/031/61/009/009/005/005
D006/D102

was uneconomical due to the small batches required. There are 8 figures and 3 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Aritma n.p., Praha (Aritma National Enterprise, Prague)

Card 4/4

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5305

Moscow. Institut stali

Relaksatsionnye yavleniya v metallakh i splavakh; trudy Mezhvuzovskogo soveshchaniya (Relaxation Phenomena in Metals and Alloys; Transactions of the Inter-Institute Conference) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1960. 326 p.

Sponsoring Agency: Ministerstvo vysshego i srednego spetsial'nogo obrazovaniya RSFSR and Moskovskiy institut stali imeni I.V. Stalina.

Ed. (Title page): B.M. Pinkel'shteyn; Ed. of Publishing House: Ye.I. Levit; Tech. Ed: A.I. Krasser.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for personnel in scientific institutions and schools of higher education and for physical metallurgists and physicists specializing in metals. It may also be useful to students of these fields.

COVERAGE: The collection contains results of experimental and theoretical investigations carried out by schools of higher education and scientific research institutions in the field of the relaxation phenomena in metals and alloys. Several articles are devoted to the investigation of the internal-friction method of the decomposition of supersaturated solid solutions. Also analyzed are the defects of the crystalline lattice, plastic deformations, high-temperature behavior of alloys, and creep. Problems of the relation between internal friction and temper brittleness, the use of the method of internal friction in the investigation of powder-metallurgy products, and the mechanics of impact fatigue are discussed. The collection also contains articles on the damping characteristics of materials, elastic-after-effect, and the new slow-detection method. No personalities are mentioned. References follow most articles. There are 365 references: 192 Soviet and 174 non-Soviet.

2388. TOMAN K. and TOMANOVÁ G. Léčebna tuberk., Prosečnici. *Kultivace Myco tbc ze slizničních výtěrů z mandlí a hltanu. Growth of M. tuberculosis from tonsillar and pharyngeal swabs ROZHL. TUBERK. 1956, 16/4 (169-177) Tables 5 Illus. 1

Amongst 714 patients with minimal or moderately advanced disease without cavitation or with a small or doubtful cavity positive growth from pharyngo-tonsillar swabs was obtained in 199 i.e. 27.9%. 1281 examinations with a total of 22,400

TOMAN K. and TOMANOVA G. Lungenheilstatte der Zentralen Volksversicherungsanstalt Zary. Nachweis des Mycobacterium tuberculosis in der Larynx-Abstrichkultur. Vergleichende Studie der Kulturergebnisse auf festen Eiernahrboden (Petragnani) und flussigen Ascitesnahrboden (Sula) "The demonstration of Mycobacterium tuberculosis in cultures made from laryngeal smears Pneumonologia Danubiana, Budapest 1949,2/1-3 (23-31) Tables 2 Illus. 3

For three successive days two laryngeal smears are taken daily from every patient; 726 patients were examined who had no sputum or whose sputum was negative by direct smear and concentrate. 39.9% of them were positive by laryngeal smear. Inoculations were performed in Petragnani's fixed egg medium and in Sula's fluid ascited medium. 2,873 pairs of inoculations were thus examined. Positive results were obtained in 78% in Sula's, 61% in Petragnani's medium.

Ballo-Budapest(XV,4)

So: Medical Microbiology and Hygiene, Section V, Vol. 3, No. 1-6

TOMAN, K. MUDr

Current status of tuberculosis therapy with isoniazid. Prakt. lek., Praha 35 no.5:111-115 5 Mar 55.

1. Tuberkulosni lecebna v Prosecnici n S., lekar reditel: MUDr J.Halaska.

(TUBERCULOSIS, therapy
isoniazid, current status)
(NICOTINIC ACID HYDRAZIDE, ther. use
isoniazid in tuberc., current status)

Z/034/62/000/012/004/004
E073/E451

AUTHORS: Toman, L., Engineer, Hladký, J., Engineer

TITLE: Method of heat treatment of heavy forgings and rolled products from carbon and alloy steels
Patent application: Cl 18c, 8/10, PV 4392-61, July 15, 1961

PERIODICAL: Hutnické listy, no.12, 1962, 910-911

TEXT: The method is intended for heavy and large-size forgings and rolled products produced from ingots weighing 20 to 250 tons. Due to the slow cooling such ingots have a coarse grain structure below the ingot head which remains coarse and nonuniform even after working, and consists of ferrite with regions of coarse pearlite or bainite, depending on the chemical composition of the metal. The invention is that the forgings or rolled products which possess unsatisfactory plastic properties, for instance elongation, compression or impact strength, are subjected to spheroidization annealing prior to the final heat treatment, which is usually normalization annealing followed by tempering. During the spheroidization annealing, which is well known and is used to

Card 1/2

Method of heat treatment ...

Z/034/62/000/012/004/004
E073/E451

soften the steel before machining or as a preliminary to further heat treatment of small forgings of high-carbon steels, the originally coarse regions of pearlite or bainite decompose into more numerous fine grains of ferrite and granular cementite. This refined structure leads to the formation of fine grain austenite during heating to the normalization annealing temperature and to the formation of a fine grain ferrite-pearlite or ferrite-bainite structure after cooling from the normalization temperature. The resulting fine grain and uniform structure ensures the production of the required mechanical properties of the material, particularly elongation, compression and impact strength.

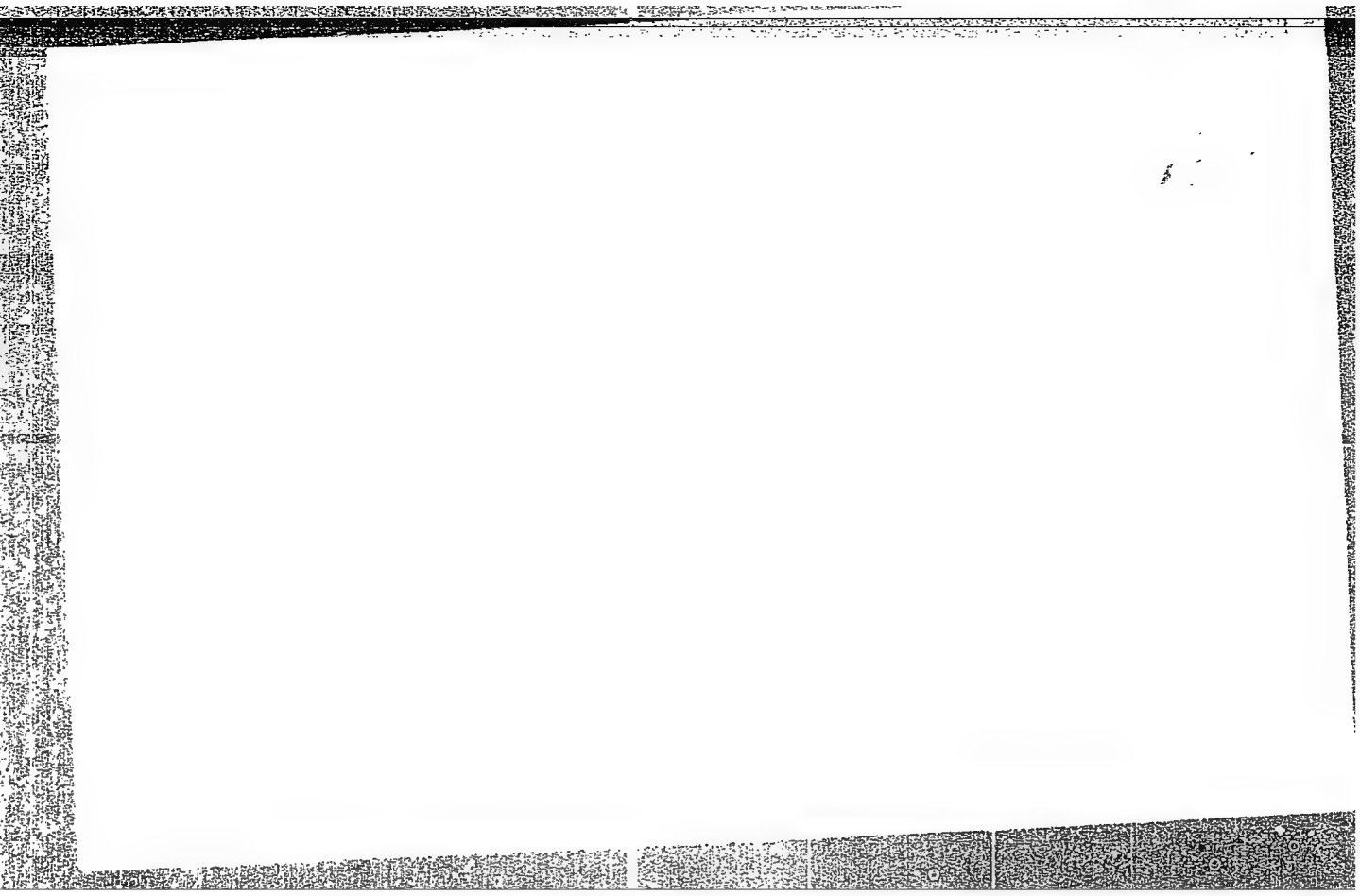
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

TOMAN, L., inz.; LESNIAK, E.

Metallographic testing of metallic materials on replicas.
Strojirenstvi 14 no.10:772-776, 781 O '64.

1. Research Institute of Metallurgy, Vitkovicke zelezarny Klementa Gottwalda National Enterprise, Ostrava.



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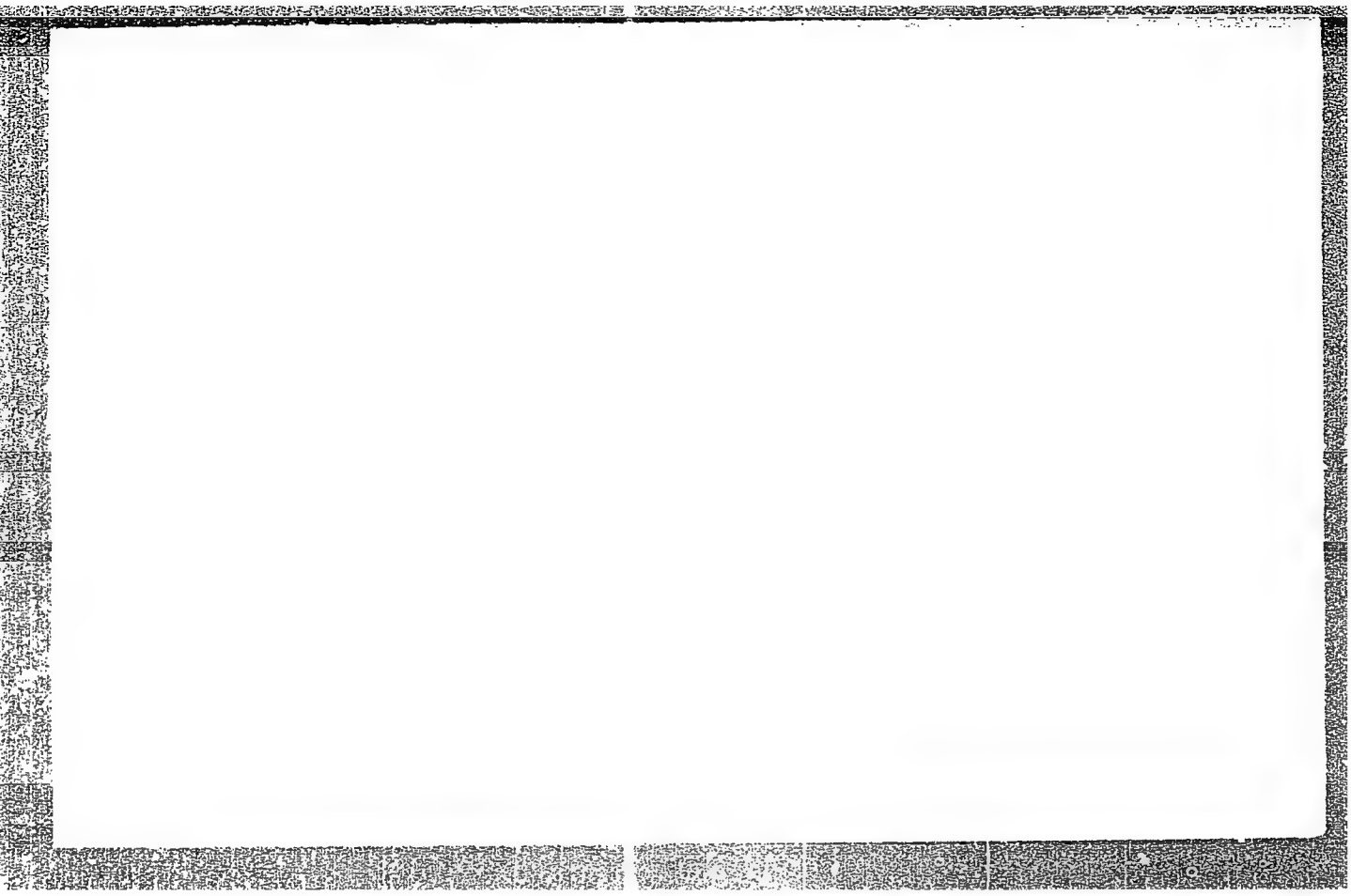

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KAMENSKY, Robert; TOMAN, Lubomir

Production and use of chill cast iron rolls alloyed with manganese and nickel. Slevarenstvi 11 no.6:226-229 Je '63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav metalurgicky, Vitkovicke zelezarny Klementa Gottwalda, Ostrava.

TOMAN, L.

Distr:- 4E2c

Superheated and burnt steel. Jiří Elfmark and Lubomír Toman. *Hutnické listy* 15, 200-7(1950).—Investigations carried out with construction steels heated nearly to the temp. of their m.p. showed that superheating is caused by the concn. of S on the boundaries of austenitic grains, and its sepn. in the form of sulfides after cooling. 20 references.
Petr Schneider

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TOMAN, M.

(1)

Precipitation of chromium from its solid solution in copper. M. Toman (*Hutnické Listy*, 1954, 9, 147–150).—Hardness and sp. electrical resistance of Cu–Cr alloy quenched in water from 1060° are measured during ppt.-hardening at 3[illegible], 400°, and 500°. Variations in hardness of the undeformed specimens and specimens subjected to 40, 70, and 90% reduction are explained on the basis of coherence and incoherence of the ppt. Measurement of the latent heat of pptn. by the method of differential thermal analysis confirms the view that cold working increases the free energy of the specimens and produces during heat treatment a coherent ppt., and that recrystallisation precedes pptn.

S. K. Lachowicz

POLAND / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and [illegible]
Their Applications. Pesticides.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1959, 9465.

Author : St'ota, Z., Toman, M.
Inst : Not given.
Title : A Study of the Action of Some Hexareplaced Benzene Derivatives on Tillotia Footida (Wallr.) Liro.

Orig Pub: Biologia, 1958, 13, No 2, 124-128.

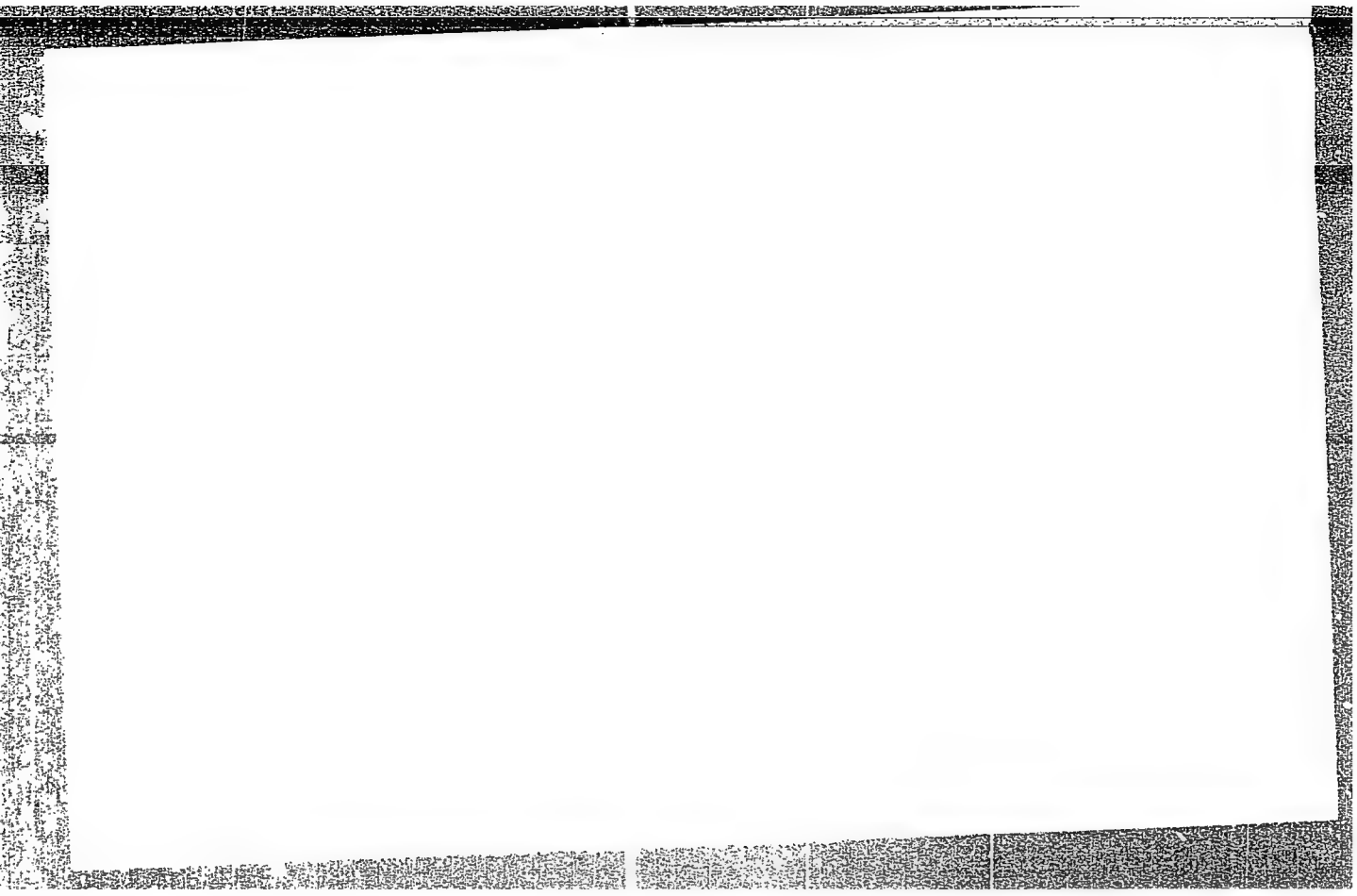
Abstract: Fungicidal activity was tested of hexachlor- (I), and pentachlornitrobenzene (II); 1.2-, 1.3- and 1.4-dinitrotetrachlorbenzene; pentacloranilino; tetrabrom-m-xylol; pentachloranisole; dimethyl esters of pentabrom- and pentachlorpyrocatechin; 1.3-dinitro 2, 4, 5-trichlorbenzene on wheat grains infected by Tillotia footida (Wallr.) Liro. I and II are effective. -- I. Milshteyn.

Card 1/1

MALIR, Rudolf, inz. CSc.; TOMAN, Milan

Processing of loading plans on automatic computers. Podn org 18 no.7:318-321 Jl '64.

1. Ceskomoravska-kolben-Danek National Enterprise Prague.



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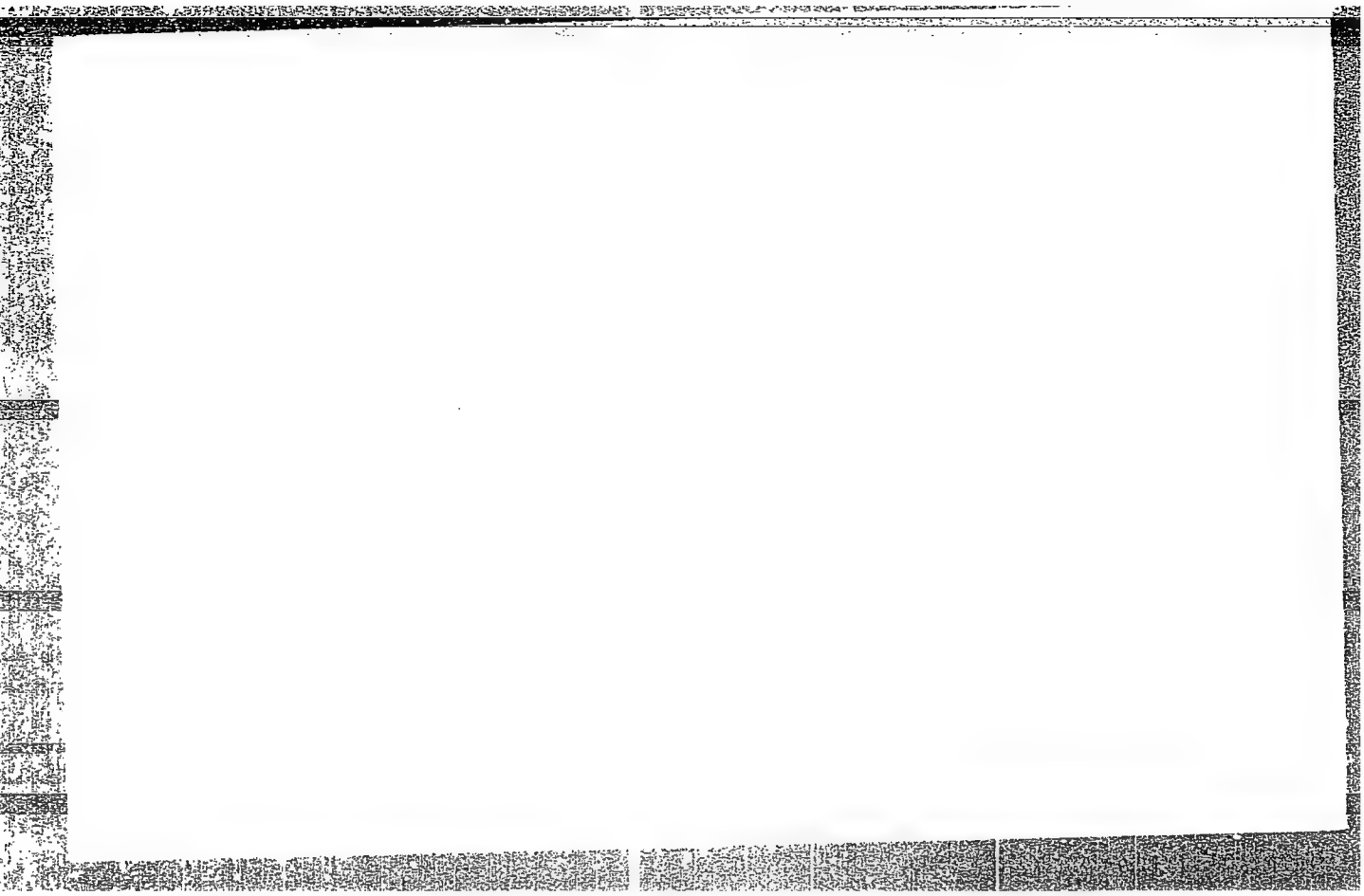

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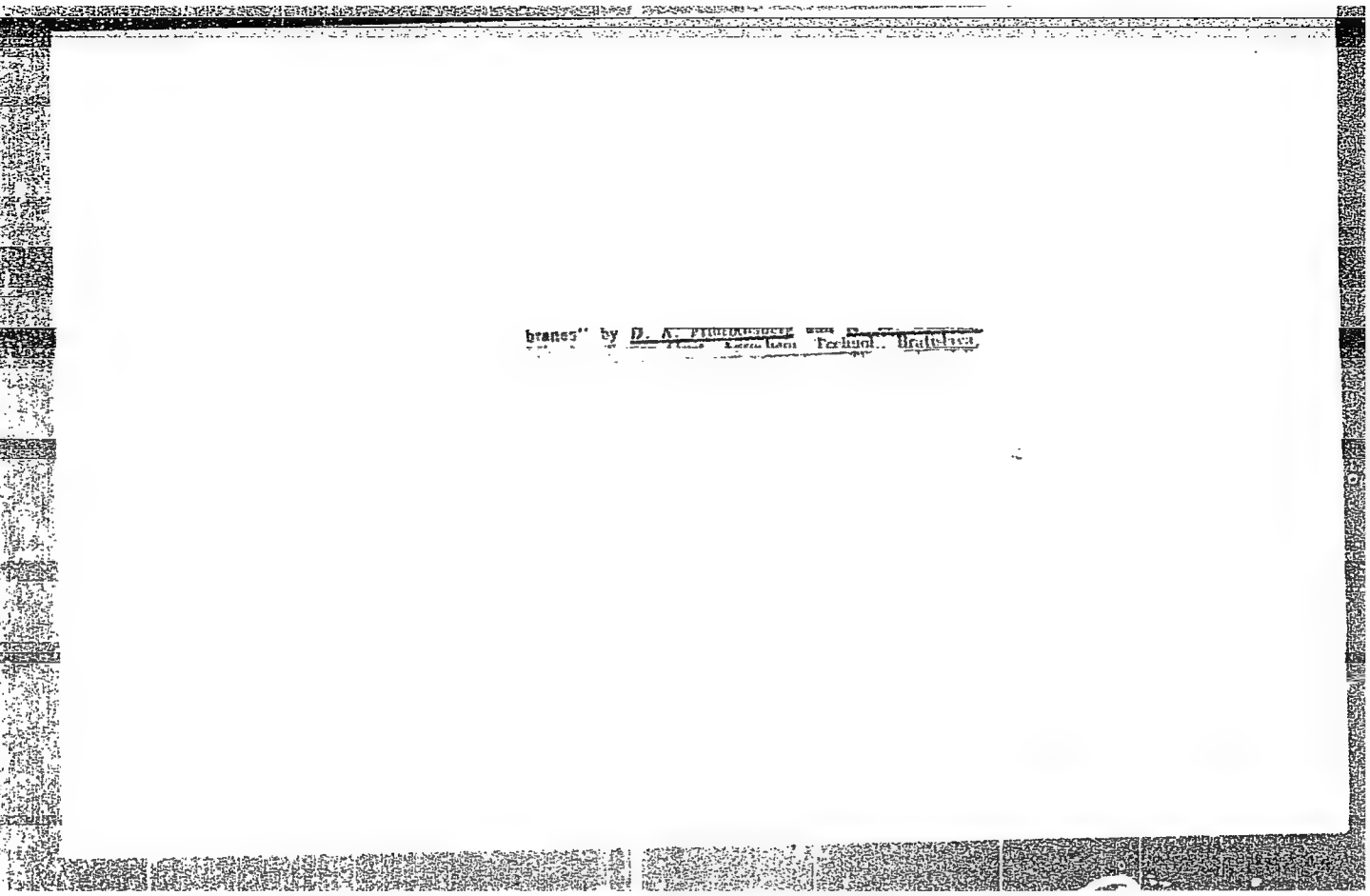
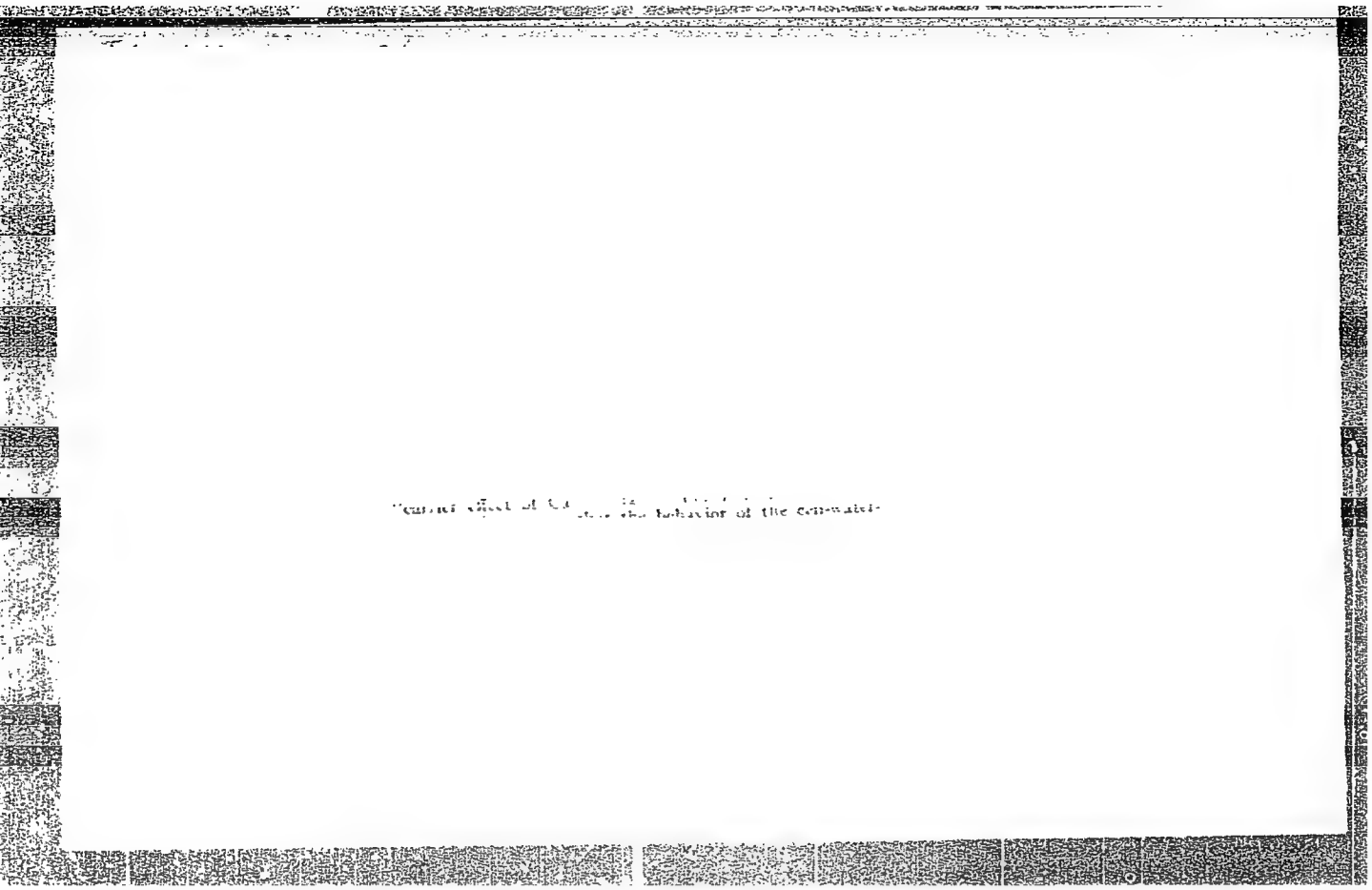


branes" by D. A. [redacted] Portugal. Unclassified



TOMAN, MIROSLAV.

Teorie pohybu oscillatorii. Bratislava, Vydavatelstvo Slovenskej akademie vied, 1955. 23 p. (Slovenska akademia vied. Sekcia 2. Prace. Seria biologick zv. 1, zosit 5) (Oscillatoria and the theory of their movement. German and Russian summaries. illus., bibl.)

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress Vol. 5, No. 8, August 1956.

TOMAN, MIROSLAV

Czechoslovakia/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Pesticides, I-7

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62149

Author: Toman, Miroslav; Stota, Zdenek; Skrobal, Mirko

Institution: None

Title: On the Procedure of Testing Soil Fungicides

Original Periodical: Prispevek k metodice zkousek pudnich fungicidu, Biologia, 1956, 11, No 1, 12-21; Czech; Russian and German resumés

Abstract: A simple method has been worked out for testing the activity of soil fungicides (SF), using cauliflower (C) and Rhizoctonia solani fungi which cause damping-off of C seedlings. The compounds under study in the form of a 20% dust are introduced into the soil together with the C seed, applying the dust at a rate of 6.3-63 g/m^2. Graphs of germination and damping-off of C seedlings show the fungicidal and herbicidal action of the compounds under study. A comparative study has been made of the activity of the following SF:

Card 1/2

Czechoslovakia/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Pesticides, I-7

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62149

Abstract: agronal (a phenyl mercuro-bromide preparation containing 1.6-2.0% Hg), tritisan, pentachloronitrobenzene, hexachlorobenzene, 1,2,4-trichloro-5-nitrobenzene (I), 1,2,4-trichloro-3,5-dinitrobenzene (II), 1,2,4,5-tetrachloro-3,6-dinitrobenzene, 1,2,4,5-tetrachloro-3-nitrobenzene (III), tetramethyl thiuramdisulfide, 4-chloro-3-nitrobenzene sulfonate Na, Zn dimethyldithiocarbamate, 2,4-dinitro-1-rhodanbenzene (IV), o-chloro-nitrobenzene (V), p-chloronitrobenzene (VI), 2,5-dichloro-4-nitrophenol (VII) and 2,4-dinitrochlorobenzene (VIII). Most active SF were found to be II and III. Toxic to the plants are I, III, IV, V, VI, VII and VIII.

Card 2/2

TOMAN - M.

9

Hexachlorobenzene and pentachloronitrobenzene as wheat stink-smut preventives. Miroslav Toman, Mirko Škrobal, Teodor Magdolen, Jan Bečka, Juraj Synák, Štefan Liko, Ján Baráth, Anton Šály, and Jozef Marcinek. *Poľnohospodárstvo* **3**, 218–23(1956)(Russian and German summaries.)—A brief survey is presented of the literature describing the chem. and fungicidal properties of hexachlorobenzene (I) and of pentachloronitrobenzene (II). It was shown that in doses of 20 g. active compd. per 200 g. of disinfectant per quintal of grain I is superior to II as a fungicide against *Tilletia foetida*. B. S. Levine

TOMAN, M.; SKROBAL, M.

TOMAN, M.; SKROBAL, M. Evaluating tests of dry fungicides for grain carried out on rye heads infected by the fusarium fungus; a contribution to the methods of testing fungicides. II. p. 513.

Vol. 11, No. 9, 1956.
BIOLOGIA
SCIENCE
Bratislava, Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 2, Feb. 1957

0

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Diseases of Cultivated Plants.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 9, 1958, No 39662

Authors : Tonan, M.; Skrobel, M.
Inst : Bratislava Institute of Agrochemical Technology.
Title : Experiments Conducted on Small Plots for the Treatment of Grain Seeds with Fungicide (Material for the Experimental Methods Involving Fungicide Preparations).

Orig Pub : Polnohospodarstvo, 1957, 4, No 3, 434-442.

Abstract : Ten g of winter wheat seeds were infected with chlamydospores of Tilletia foetida (Woll) Liro or T. tritici in a ratio of 5 : 1,000. Then, they were treated with a fungicide and sown on small plots (5 m^2). The fungicide concentration was graduated in a geometrical progression with a coefficient of 0.5. It was found that the ethyl mercuric compounds are more effective than the phenyl mercuric compounds, with equivalent

Card 1/2

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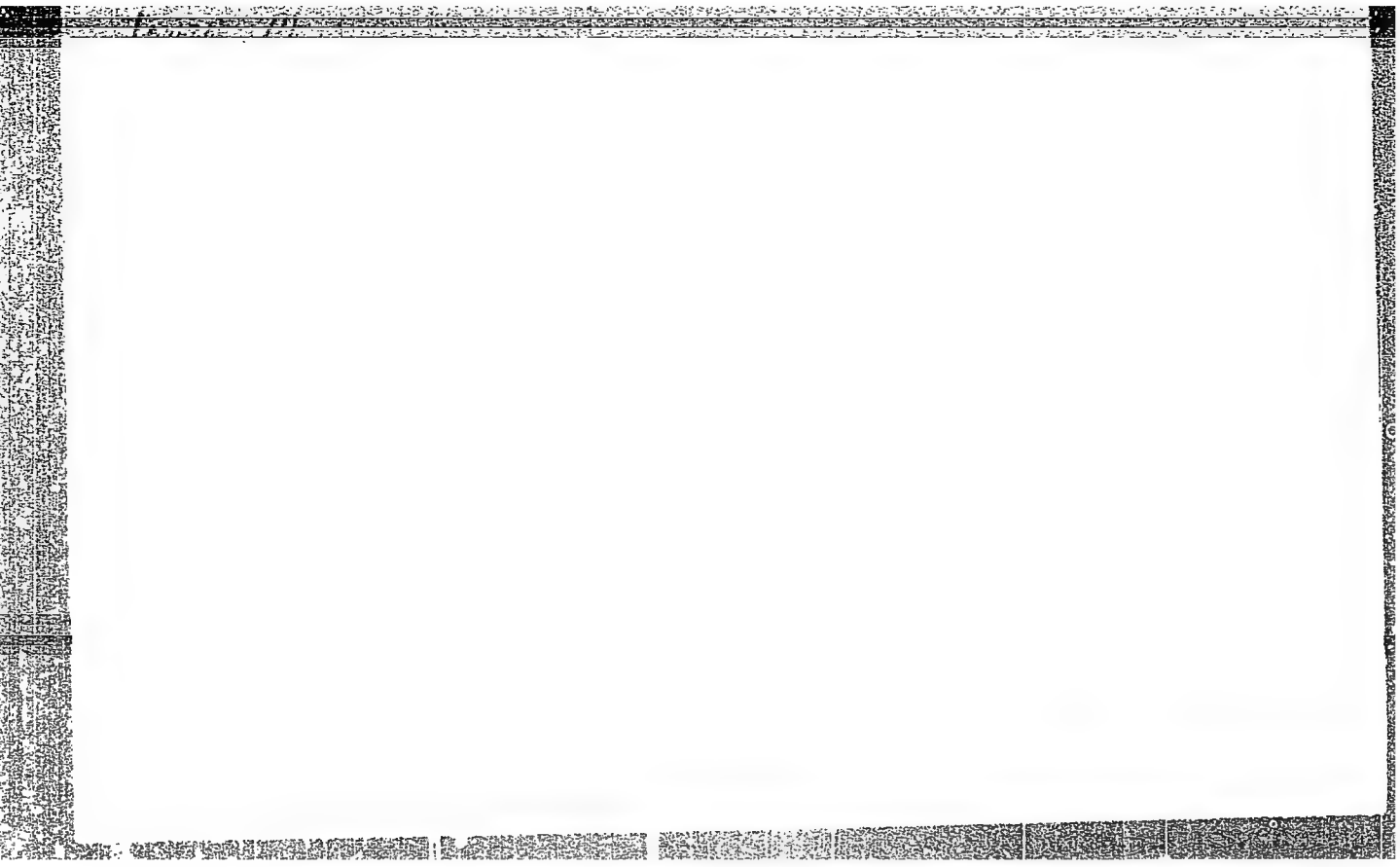

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TOMAN, M.; STOTA, Z; ÇHROMECEK, R.

Bactericidal effect of some ethers of saligenin and related substances.

P. 328, (Biologia) Vol. 12, no. 5, 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Acessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

TOMAN, M.; SKROBAL, M.

Evaluating tests of dry fungicides on dead rye heads, infected by the Fusarium fungus; a contribution to the methods of testing fungicides. III. p. 587. (Biologia, Vol 11. No. 10, 1956, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl

TOMAN, M.

"A comparative laboratory test of inherent fungicidal properties of RH_5X-type substances on Tilletia sp.; a contribution to the methods of testing fungicidal preparations. V."

p. 81 (Biologia, (Slovenska akademia vied) Bratislava, Vol. 12, no. 2, 1957 Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, No. 2, February 1958

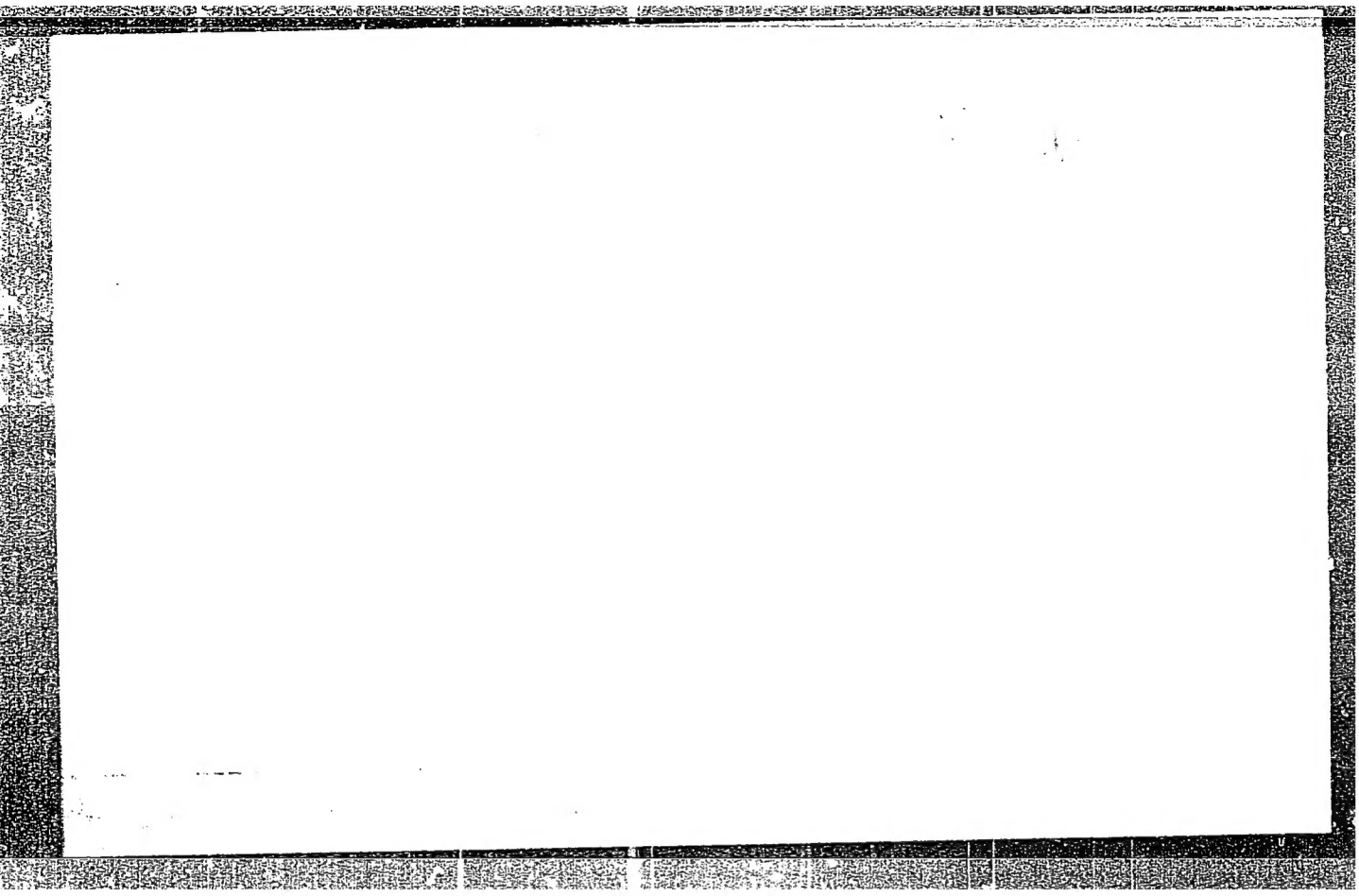
COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
CATEGORY : Plant Diseases. Cultivated Plants. 0

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 3, 1959, No. 11261

AUTHOR : Toman, M., Skrobal, M.
INST. :
TITLE : A Comparison of the Effectiveness of Two Methods of Testing Cereals (Materials on the Methods of Testing Fungicides. IV).
ORIG. PUB. : Biologia, 1957, 12, No. 12, 895-897

ABSTRACT : It has been proved by experiments that the testing of the fungicides on seeding material is more effective on the dead rye seeds infected with Fusarium nivale than on the living seeds infected by the same fungus.

CARD: 1/1



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